

My DEAR FRIENDS.—Once more we are called upon to rally round the old standard and unsullied flag. A most unnatural and anomalous coalition has been formed between the men who coerced Ireland and pledged themselves to resist repeal to the death, and the man who has pledged himself to Ireland never again to place the question of Repeal in abeyance for the convenience of party, but who has, however, not only abandoned the question, but has sought to qualify himself as a fit accomplice of the enemies of Ireland and of liberty, by abusing the Chartists in Conciliation Hall. He has attempted to renew the old bugaboo of physical force, in order to rouse a fresh and more vigorous hostility against the principles of Chartism. He has, in short, handed himself, and those over whom he holds control, bound neck and heels to the service of the Whig Party. And as if a combination of all that was needed to hold all that are oppressed in subjection, we find a compact formed between all classes, all parties, and all shades of the press for the ostensible purpose of supporting any form of government that will resist progress and keep Chartism at bay.

I have now struggled with you for many years, and it is my pride and my boast, despite of the dying League newspaper, its fabricated correspondence, and a profligate press, to be able to declare in the face of open day and in the teeth of slanderers and revilers, that I have never in the whole course of my life, known positively one single instance of a Chartist leader receiving other than Chartist money for Chartist purposes. I have heard the rumour, but the crime is only ascribed to those who have proved themselves to be bad and profligate men, and worse Chartists. You are not to expect complete, entire, and unsullied virtue among so large a mass as that constituting the Chartist body; while you should feel proud in the fact that there is virtue enough in the masses, the millions, to scout profligacy, when detected, from our ranks. When there was an instance in this world before, of an individual and a party opposed by the combination which we have been opposed by, not only maintaining our ground, but making head and marching onward, as you and I have done.

We have now arrived at an important crisis, at a crisis which, if properly used, may give to Chartism a strength that the most sanguine would scarcely dare to anticipate; and the purpose of my present letter is to ask you whether, in spite of the leeches who sucked me all but dry, the vampires who lived and grew fat upon my kindness, but would now suck my blood,—if, in spite of them, and all opposing elements, you are prepared to go as far to regain your liberties, your rights and privileges, as I am prepared to go with you. There is one fact which I wish you to keep in mind—it is this, that I have spent many years of a healthy life and a large fortune in the advocacy of your cause, and that even yet I require neither aid nor compensation from you, further than what I can derive from a steady adherence to your principles.

The Convention is now about to meet, when weighty and important matters will be submitted to its deliberation. The prominent questions that will be submitted to you will be the mode by which you may insure for the present a more extensive representation of your principles in the House of Commons—the means by which we can insure the conviction that our principles have progressed by showing a larger augmentation of signatures to the next national petition, which should be ready for presentation to the next Parliament, and though last, not least, to strain every nerve for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

I have no doubt that by a vigorous effort we could secure the return of at least twelve Chartist members, and those, led on by Duncombe, would insure for our principles such promulgation through the press as would convince the world that we were not mere visionary physical force destructives. I wrote you many letters upon this subject in 1853, minutely describing the machinery for working the plan; but from that hour to the present it has remained a dead letter, after having been hastily and uselessly called into action upon the very eve of a contest. I could point out twenty places, for which, by common attention and industry, we might return such men as Joseph Sturge, W. P. Roberts, Patrick O'Higgins, James Moir, Ernest Jones, and many more that I could mention, who have equal claims upon our support.

Had we but one week's notice of the Elections that have recently taken place, we might have secured Nottingham, Halifax, and Plymouth; or, what is the next best thing, we might have read the Whigs a wholesome lesson, by defeating three officials in these places. I do not say that we could succeed where there is only one seat vacant, but I do contend for it, that of the 653 seats, at a general election, we might very easily possess ourselves of twelve; and once possessed of that number, our principles would have a mouthpiece in the House of Commons, which backed by the pressure from without, would carry them triumphantly through the land. The very fact of being prepared with Chartist Candidates, even where we do not mean to stand the contest, is of the utmost importance. Although I did not secure the representation of Nottingham, and although I do not mean to contest a seat to which I am undoubtedly entitled, yet I have the vanity to believe that my speech at the nomination was worth many nights' debate to your cause. It was so valuable, that, with the exception of the *Nottingham Review*, not one of the Press gangs dared to publish a line of it. That speech was very imperfectly given, even in the *Northern Star*—and, even if reported verbatim, the reader could form no estimate of the effect upon those who heard it. In order that I may leave you a recent record of my opinions, it is my intention to publish the Speech, from memory, the *Star*, and the *Nottingham Review*, as extensively as possible; as I do think it a pity that it should be lost. My reason for not claiming the seat is this, because I should not consider myself honourably elected if I gained my seat by trick or shuffle, by finesse or mistake. A great portion of the strength that I communicate to my party, is derived from the fact that I have never descended to meanness in the advocacy of their cause. And I feel that, even if seated, under the circumstances, that I should be an incomplete and dishonourable representative.

Upon the first opportunity, however, as it appears to be the general wish of the Chartist party, I will endeavour to secure the representation of some free and independent constituency; and if I do go to Parliament once more, I must go under the solemn pledge that I will in no wise interfere with Mr. Duncombe, as our leader, but will by all the means in my power aid him, strengthen him, and support him, in the battle of right against might. It would be impossible to convey to you anything like an adequate idea of the progress that Chartism is making in Hertfordshire, through the aid of the Land plan, and I feel more than ever convinced, that a locality in each county would convert every man in that county to the principles of the Land and the Charter. On Saturday night, after I pay the week's expenses, I shall start for Manchester, there to be present at the opening of the People's Hall. On Sunday, I shall place myself at the disposal of the Committee, with the single understanding that the arrangements may be so framed, that I may be able to start by the night mail at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, in order to be ready for work on Monday morning; as I have to teach a Mr. Gax, a teetotal lecturer, in discussion upon the Land plan on Monday night, at Rickmansworth; so that you see the Land has not diverted me from the Charter, nor the Charter from the Land. To-morrow (Friday) I am going to visit two estates of about 320 acres, and I hope by next week to announce the fact, that I have purchased one or both.

On Friday last we were very sporting—we bid £24,000 for a splendid domain of 530 acres, which, however, was bought in at £28,000. We bid that amount, because a large portion of the purchase money would be allowed to remain on mortgage. This is what the *World* newspaper calls land jobbing; but, however, the Editor might have also said, that it evinces no great inclination upon my part to appropriate the funds to my own purposes.

I should have published a very flattering account of our finances last week, had it not been necessary to retain the funds in hand, to pay the deposit, had we been declared the purchasers, and the same reason exists for withholding the balance sheet this week, as, in the event of making a purchase to-morrow, I shall be required to pay the deposit in cash. Perhaps, however, you may be pleased to learn, that, besides paying for Hertfordshire, and besides the expenditure of about £1700 up to the present time, we are still in possession of between £7000 and £8000 available at a moment's notice.

Now you are to recollect that our society differs from all others in this respect, that we have no column for sundries, and that we have not paid a shilling for puffing the concern. On Monday evening the 3rd of August, the evening of the day on which the Conference meets, I shall have much pleasure in accepting my Bradford friends invitation to tea, and if the gentlemen of Huddersfield have the slightest desire for a set by upon any other night of the same week, they have only to name it, and I am their man. In short, during the sitting of the Conference it is my desire to make myself as useful as possible, and to devote the intervening week to preparing Paradise for the reception of those who shall join in the demonstration. And once more assuring you, my friends, that I am not going to surrender a Whig coalition to Tory despotism, or to sham Chartist whispering and slander, and announcing that I will give to the whole army of malcontents a field day, where they please, during the meeting of the Convention, I remain,

Your faithful, your sincere and unpurchasable friend,
FERRIS O'CONNOR.

P. S. The Executive and Mr. Ernest Jones will attend the Camp Meeting to be held near Rochdale, on Sunday, 2nd August.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, JULY 13.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. Lord Brougham retained his former seat on the Opposition benches, Lord Lyndhurst sat on his right, and the Earl of Ellenborough on his left. Lord Stanley was not in the house. The Duke of Wellington, who was in the house for only a short time, took his seat on the woolsack by the side of the Chancellor. The Duke of Devonshire took his seat on the woolsack by the side of the Earl of Dalhousie, who spoke from the Opposition benches.

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that on Thursday next, the report of the Bill for granting pensions to Lord Harrington and Gough being brought up, he will move that the Bill be restored to its original position.

The Duke of Richmond intimated his intention to oppose this course, and take the sense of the house on the subject.

No business of importance was transacted, and the house adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 13.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members, who have accepted office under the present government, took the oaths and their seats, upon their re-election:—

Lord John Russell (First Lord of the Treasury), for the City of London.

Sir George Grey (Home Secretary), for the borough of Devonport.

Thomas Hamlet (Surveyor of the Ordnance), for the borough of Southampton.

Sir J. C. Horsburgh (President of the Board of Control), for the borough of Nottingham.

Lord Palmerston (Foreign Secretary), for the borough of Tiverton.

Mr. Jervis (Attorney-General), for the city of Chester.

Mr. Labouchere (Secretary for Ireland), for the borough of Taunton.

Admiral Dundas (one of the Lords of the Admiralty), for the borough of Greenwich.

Mr. C. Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), for the borough of Halifax.

Lord Malmesbury (Comptroller of the Household), for the borough of Exeter.

Captain BAKER (one of the Lords of the Admiralty), for the city of Gloucester.

POSITION OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE.

This being the first night of the new Ministry taking their seats in the house, they at once ranged themselves upon the treasury benches, the protectionists preserving their old position. Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. D'Israeli, Sir R. H. Inglis, and other leading members occupied their usual seats. Sir J. Graham arrived at half-past four, and, with other members of the late Ministry, occupied the Opposition benches, which presented a very scanty attendance of members, as compared with the ministerial side of the house. The house, indeed, has seldom presented such an anomalous appearance: Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Collett, the opponents of the late Ministry, occupying seats on the same side of the house with the members of Sir R. Peel's administration, and the protectionists occupying seats on the other hand, being below the gangway, on the ministerial side. Many hon. gentlemen seemed in considerable doubt as to the focus they were to assign to themselves, and Col. Sibthorp, in particular, remained for some time, evidently between two opposite impulses. The hon. and gallant member for Lincoln at length deposited himself on the ministerial side of the house among the protectionists.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

On the motion of Sir G. Grey, this bill was committed to a select committee, in which, as several alterations had been suggested.

MEASURES OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

Public business commenced by

Sir JAMES GRAHAM making some observations on three orders of the day, which stood for discussion that evening. The first was the Highways Bill, which stood for the second reading, and of which the principle had not been affirmed by the house. Looking at the period of the session, the length of the bill, and the different opinions entertained respecting it, he thought it better that he should withdraw it at once and allow it to become a dropped order. The second was the Poor Removal Bill, which had been read a second time and committed *pro forma*. As it was a measure of great importance, he did not think it expedient that he, as an individual member of the house, should take charge of it. He therefore proposed to postpone it till Thursday next, when Lord J. Russell would be able to state what course he would take with respect to it. The third was a measure which had come down from the House of Lords, and related to the enlargement of the powers given to the Enclosure Commissioners respecting disputed boundaries. He wished to introduce some clauses into it, and he therefore hoped that the committee *pro forma*. The house would then have an opportunity of subsequently exercising its judgment upon it.

After a short conversation between Mr. V. Smith, Sir J. Graham and Sir G. Grey, the order of the day for the second reading of the Highways Bill was postponed till this day six months.

POOR REMOVAL BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM then moved, that the Poor Removal Bill be committed. Sir R. Peel introduced the Customs' Bill and the Corn Importation Bill, he had given a pledge that the Highways Bill and this bill should proceed with them *pari passu*, and that they should both be conducted to a successful issue. On a former occasion, he had said that the Poor Removal Bill, which was intended to give relief to the pauper in the locality where he was born, should be abandoned as soon as "the grand and comprehensive scheme of commercial policy" became law; but such an idea was scouted almost as an insult by Sir R. Peel. Sir J. Graham had already thrown the Highways Bill over somewhat unceremoniously; and he (Mr. T. Duncombe) was afraid that Lord J. Russell would do the same with the Poor Removal Bill, when he was stated to have said that he would support the operative classes which Parliament and of public men when they saw the pledges of both thus unceremoniously abandoned.

Sir J. GRAHAM defended the late Government, and himself as a member of it, from the charge of Mr. T. Duncombe, that they had been guilty of a breach of faith to the Chartist cause, when Lord J. Russell was thrown over by the late Government; on the contrary, the late Government had itself been thrown over by the house. If the late Government had now been in power, he should have had no difficulty in proceeding with this bill. Whatever might be done with that part of it which was intended to establish union settlements, he was not clear that

Lord J. Russell would throw over that part which would relieve the locality at the present moment of destitution to the pauper. His own opinion was, that the clause establishing irremovability after a certain term of residence, unless it were accompanied by the establishment of union settlements, would be productive of great hardship, if not of great injustice, in some districts. Be that, however, as it might, he should be sorry if this session should be allowed to close without settling into law the irremovability clause of this bill.

MINISTERIAL INTENTIONS.—BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord J. Russell observed that after what had just passed, it would perhaps be convenient to the house if he now stated the intentions of the Government with respect to the Poor Removal Bill; for that statement would, he trusted, remove the speculations entertained by Mr. Duncombe. He believed that, if the late Government had continued in power, Sir J. Graham would have gone on with bill, not only as it was, but with the addition of the clause, which also as it had been amended in the committee, with the union settlement clauses. Sir J. Graham now proposed to leave the bill in the hands of the present Government; and in consequence of that proposition he now informed the house, that the present Government was prepared, not only to proceed with it, but also to proceed with it as amended. He must, however, remind the house that, on giving his vote in favour of Mr. E. Denison's instruction to the committee, he had declared that he had great doubts as to the propriety of establishing union settlements. On Thursday next, Sir G. Grey would move that this bill be committed, and would then state whether he intended to amend it, or to leave it as it was. He would then state whether he intended to amend it, or to leave it as it was. He would then state whether he intended to amend it, or to leave it as it was.

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the community to allow these commissioners longer to continue in office, and suggested to the noble lord to defer a portion of this bill till a future period. He was unwilling to stop the allowances and expenses to medical officers, and other disbursements; but he thought a sum might be taken on account, and that the remainder might be reserved till the evidence taken upstairs were laid upon the table of the house. He admitted that they might pass a vote for £100,000, but he should move that the vote be reduced to that amount. Taking that sum on account, Mr. Williams seconded the amendment. He concurred in the observations of his hon. friend: Such evidence had been brought before the house during the session as showed the total incapacity of those at the head of the commission. He was quite convinced that the country would not endure the present system, and he hoped the noble lord would consider the expediency of a complete change.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the greater part of the expenses had been actually incurred, and the house would not be precluded by this vote for a further consideration of the Poor Law. It was hardly possible, whatever evidence might be laid before the house, that, at this late period of the session, any measure could be introduced, and he thought it would be better to withhold the pay of the commissioners; every day they continued in office he considered it was a great evil to the community.

After a few words from Sir R. Inglis and Sir D. LAKE, Mr. WAKLEY said that the hon. member for Montrose had said that he would not support the bill. The house ought to show by its vote its opinion not only of the commission itself, but of the conduct of the commissioners and the manner in which they had exercised their functions. Was there a more effectual mode of doing this than by withholding the pay of the parties who had misconducted themselves? It was an act of all things that he could do, these gentlemen, he believed, were estimable and good men; but the manner in which they had conducted themselves towards the poor was most unfortunate, if not cruel. He was not aware of this vote coming before the house to-night, or he would have brought the diet-table of Bromley, in Kent. What did the committee do with it? He would not do an able-bodied man? Why, the allowance of meat for a healthy, vigorous man was four ounces per week. An able-bodied man, who had committed no offence, was to subsist for seven days upon four ounces of animal food, thirteen ounces of bread and a half, and one ounce and a half of cheese. If it was an act of all things that he could do, these gentlemen, he believed, were estimable and good men; but the manner in which they had conducted themselves towards the poor was most unfortunate, if not cruel. He was not aware of this vote coming before the house to-night, or he would have brought the diet-table of Bromley, in Kent. What did the committee do with it? He would not do an able-bodied man? Why, the allowance of meat for a healthy, vigorous man was four ounces per week. An able-bodied man, who had committed no offence, was to subsist for seven days upon four ounces of animal food, thirteen ounces of bread and a half, and one ounce and a half of cheese.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

WINDRAM AGAIN.—This notorious seafarer, being victimized by the proprietors of Victoria Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, called himself J. B. Wellesley, and was last, after paying for his lodging by cheque for £50. At the time he showed a letter, purporting to come from Turner, and Co., authenticating the same as a forgery. The identity of Windram was ascertained by Messrs. J. and W. Bradham of Trade, who have examined the contents of the two parties.

WINDRAM MATCHES TIME.—Captain I. B. and Lieut. Guards, who undertook on Friday in the Regent's Park Barracks to perform a military drill, were, at the last moment, prevented from doing so, on account of the rain, with apparent ease, in an hour and within the specified time.

REMOVAL OF THE LATE CHIEF-JUSTICE TYNDAL.—Early this morning the mortal remains of the late Chief-Justice Tindal were removed from the vault in the family vault at the cemetery. About fifty gentlemen, private friends and friends of the deceased, attended the funeral, and the Rev. Mr. Symonds of the Chapel, St. Mary, Major Symonds, Captain R.N., Captain Tindal, R.N., and Messrs. Symonds of the deceased, Mr. Bosangh of the deceased, Mr. Bosangh of the deceased, the Rev. Mr. de Veulle, of St. Elier's, Jersey, and Mr. de Veulle, of St. Elier's, Jersey, were the officiating clergy, which was covered by the flag, and the burial took place in the vault, the Right Hon. Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, died July 8, 1840, at the age of 70.

The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. de Veulle, of St. Elier's, Jersey, and the Rev. Mr. de Veulle, of St. Elier's, Jersey, were the officiating clergy, which was covered by the flag, and the burial took place in the vault, the Right Hon. Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, died July 8, 1840, at the age of 70.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT SOHAM.—On Sa

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beers.) He fully expected there were some who thought they ought to have selected some other day

KETCH AT KEEFER HALL.—At the close of the day's session, the crowd gathered again at Keefe's hall, to fight against capital punishment, a single day out against each resolution. At length, at 10 o'clock, the speaker, Mr. J. C. Ketch, took the stage and said: "It's Jack Ketch," and the crowd cheered no more.

WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—This emerald island is the richest of Central Europe in minerals of all kinds. It produces abundance of iron, coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, pyrites, rock-salt, clay for porcelaine, and other minerals, and has a large and increasing population. Its agricultural products are wool, wheat, and other cereals, and its stock raising is of great importance. Its metallic wealth is greater than the following statement

ailed for seven or eight shillings per week, might
work out his own redemption, by his humble contri-

...copper, 370,000 lbs.; cobalt and
...; antimony, 770,000 lbs.; zinc, 1
...paper, 4,000,000 lbs.; lead, 16,000,000
... - *Journal des Chemins de Fer*,
...US CAUGHT AND RELEASED. - We learn
...a star that an Englishman, named
...a mahogany-dealer in London, after
...creditors out of about 90,000 dollars
...country, and arrived here in the ship
...One of his creditors followed him
...and, learning that Leman had other
...shaw, broker in Boston, £500 in his
...notes for sale, he ferreted him out,
...from him £10,000 in Bank of England

District of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society" was opened at Mr. Barber's, Chorley Wood Com-

BLE CRIME.—In 1845, during the pro-
te-dieu, at Kleinzell, a small town in
widow, named Witrewslewsky, lost her
girl, in the crowd. All her efforts to
vain. This year she again attended

blind, the orbits of her eyes being

who attempted to obstruct Madam Justice in taking away the child, was also confessed that she was a public member had stolen the child, and scowped her a knife, in order to excite the gratitude for the unfortunate little creature to obtain more abundant alms. The subject by the Hungarian laws for the child alive on the wheel, commencing extremes.

PUBLICIST ENCOUNTER.—On SATURDAY was held at St. George's Hospital an aged fifty, a labourer, living at 11, derived from the evidence, that deceased beer at the Crown public-house, wren, one of whom was Gibbs, an expert attempted to drink out of the pewter or deceased. A quarrel ensued, when

id so soon after the noble response made on behalf of the Martyr Frost. For some time it has been in

empted to defend himself, but was
The deceased afterwards tottered awa
and was found lying insensible by a
him, but he fled from the injuries
ghter against John Gibbs.
DISTURBANCE AT HAVRE.—On
consequence of several American
the police, a riot broke out, and
their independence, being taken to
police, a riot took place. Some of
rescued themselves with stones, and
The whole band, flushed w
vory, went to a neighbouring enclav
the largest number of the French
tally out, the whole party were
the watch-house.
NEW BUILDING ACT.—The clause for
d underground tenements on the Is
was very rigidly adhered to in
to accept of the bill, and the
St Giles. The numbers of those
in this parish alone amount to up
the accommodation there was gr
providing, and it has had a great
he price of lodgings, which for room
accommodation has, in many instanc
the population, and still

to grant a free pardon to the victim. We have seen
letter from the employer of Roberts, in New

[illegible]

flames burst forth from all parts of the building.

we renounced all thought of reoverseeing the
of our duty by force of arms, and
is well known he once entertained
of the British Ambassador, and
made preparations in France, had
and appointed a Pole to the com-
ings. The expedition was not, however
There was, in fact, no prospect
and if we are not mistaken, the
in a vexatious and expensive law-suit
have been lying for some years
the Duke of Devonshire, and
entertainment in the *Garnian London*
cees that 6,000 complete uniforms,
sisted at the office, and are to be
pounds sterling.

MENT OF A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY
BOULOGNE.—The Paris police was
after the end of the month, and
of the young man who had left Boulogne two
The young lady who is a minor,

beautiful, belongs to a family of rank—the have been French nobleman of fortune. They were loved by a young lady, but by the two brothers of the house, who were her betrothed, she was abandoned; and although it is pretty well ascertained that they are in or near Paris. They are precluded by the enactments of the French law from being legally married without the consent of their friends, and she has had being under age the gentleman is amenable to criminal law. A warrant has been issued against them.

FATAL DUEL AT BAYONNE.—A sanguinary and fatal duel has taken place at Bayonne, between two officers of the 60th regiment, quartered there. One who received three wounds, two of which were the worst. The unfortunate event is, perhaps, without example in the history of duelling, as the laws of honour prescribe to the second the duty of disavowal of the combat the moment blood has been drawn by either of the principals. But on the present occasion the two seconds, subalterns in the above-mentioned corps, and very young men, allowed themselves to be injured by the deceased officer. It was a physical strength issue, and the indiscretion was the cause of the encounter, and on separating the previous day, the officer who fell assured his adversary that he would kill him on the morrow advising him to make his will or not right him. The first wound he received was on the right hand, which was severed to the bone, and he then, after several attempts to put an end to the strife, he swore he would run the man through whom he interposed between him and his foe, and consequently the seconds permitted these two officers to fight to the death, contrary to all the laws of humanity and common sense. What is worse, it appears that this unfortunate affair took place at a moment when prompt succour might have stopped the duel, with scarce a puff of wind stirring; but on hour or so after they reached terra firma it came on to blow great guns from the S.W., the direction whence the insects came.—*Cantabrigy Journal*.

JERUSALEM PACIA.—The territorial possessions of Jerusalem are immense, and are introduced into Egypt, sugar cultivation on a large scale. Besides cotton—the benefit of which production Egypt owes to Mehmet Ali—the vine and olive have been especial objects of his attention. The gardens of Jerusalem Pacia, especially that of Rhoda, and the Nile, are eminently beautiful. They are owned by the British Consul-General, and are richly stocked with a boundless variety of fruits and flowers; and the Pacia has spared no expense in collecting from remote regions the rare, the magnificent, the useful, and the ornamental. There are no properties so well administered, none so profitable, as those of Ibrahim Pacha. They afford an example of successful administration, and show that it is possible that the same spirit of order and enterprise may pervade over the political future destinies of Egypt. People's Journal.

CURIOUS FIRES FROM LUCIFER MATCHES.—A day or two ago a person who keeps a piousness about his premises, having some lucifer matches lying on one of his tables, and being considerably burnt, and on examining them he found the nest of the injured one completely consumed, a couple of roasted eggs only remaining. From the fact of two or three matches being found outside the nest, there was no doubt but the pigeon had carried some into the place, and caused them to be burnt. During the last week, however, he was going to lay eggs. On Tuesday, a highly respectable gentleman, whilst in the public office, perceived a smoke issuing from the inner pocket of his coat, and feeling something warm he hastily retired into an adjoining room, and on taking off his upper garment he found that some matches, carried for the purpose of lighting cigars, had got into his pocket, and were burning instantaneously, many matters of importance being shown how necessary it is to use caution.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.—At the last meeting of the Statistical Society, in a paper read by Mr. Jos. Fletcher, the Secretary, it was estimated that the number of persons employed in the various establishments; that the amount of capital invested in works, pipes, tanks, &c., is £2,800,000, which employ 2,600 persons; and that there are 380 labourers constantly employed in attending to 50,400 public lamps.

VICTORIA PARK.—On Sunday the visitors have expended £1000 each more than a year ago, and in the west end; upwards of thirty carriages being outside the principal lodge entrance on Sunday between four and six o'clock. Three cornered carriages were there at one time. Amongst the visitors in the afternoon was Viscount Caning.

ASSOCIATION FOR CLEANLINESS, GLASGOW.—YARN.—An association for cleanliness, Glasgow Yarn Association, has been formed, and will meet weekly to interpose to the establishment, and not less than 700 persons availed themselves of its gratuitous advantages last week. Of these the number who bathed was 440, and washed clothes, 684, whilst the number of articles washed was 4,271. On Saturday last the number of persons who bathed was 95, and washed clothes, 120, whilst the number of articles washed was 1,072.

STATUE OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES IV.—This statue is destined as a commemorative of the fifth century of the Prague University—the oldest in Germany. The model has just been exhibited in Mr. Bornheim's workshop in Nuremberg. It is intended to be five feet high, and to represent Emperor—a graceful, many figure—is represented in the act of surrendering the charter of the University; the crowned head slightly bent. The costume is historically true, the pallium covering the rear part of the figure; the folds full, yet graceful. The undergarment is covered with lilies, and the crown is encircled with the rich scales of the pirdle; the sword adorned with a larger artfully-wrought guard. The contractor, however, has undertaken the difficult obligation of delivering the whole work, including a sculpture pedestal, to the Prague committee, at the end of the year 1847.

ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PEELE.—We regret to learn that the absence of Sir Robert Peel from the House of Commons on Monday night arose from the right hon. baronet's being confined to his residence by the effects of an accident which might have been avoided. He was returning home late on Sunday night, and whilst dressing in the morning he incautiously rested his foot on a china basin, and by the weight of his person the bottom broke, and severely lacerated his foot. Sir Benjamin Brodie was instantly sent for, and was as promptly in attendance on the right hon. baronet. Although the blood was profuse from the wound, and the injury appeared to be serious, Sir Benjamin Brodie, after a minute examination of the injured parts, pronounced that no danger was to be apprehended, as not any important vessel had sustained injury. The casualty will necessarily confine the right hon. baronet some days to his house.—*Times*.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A gathering of the representatives of the temperance societies of the world will be held in London, on the 4th of August next, on the 7th a large public meeting will be held in Covent Garden Theatre. Delegates from America, India, and various other parts of the globe, are already on their passage, and it is confidently expected that the convention will prove the most interesting and important meeting ever held in connection with the temperance movement.

DISTRICTION OF SEWERS, &c.—In a French paper the *National de l'Ouest*, appears the following account of the proposed sewerage system for the city of Lyons, and all the places of M. Panelle has just added one of great economy and easy application; this is steam which injected into places filled with deleterious gases, dissolves them, draws them away, and, by its condensation, permits the introduction of pure air. We may hope much, therefore, for the salubrity of our cities, if we can get rid of their filth, and thus avoid the most happy effects when employed in creating bubbles of the sulphate of iron carbon, and pyroxylic acid (Frank's process), &c., however preferable in certain respects. would be too costly."

PEDESTRIANISM.—On Tuesday, Mills and Rowley ran their two hundred yards race for £10 in Lily Park. The latter won.

SINGULAR CASE OF DESERTION.—At the County Magistrate's Office, Rochester, on Monday, William Ellingsworth, a young soldier, 23 years of age, who was engaged in the service, was brought up on a charge of desertion. It appeared that he enlisted in the 13th regiment, in 1850, at Leeds, in Yorkshire; that he never joined the regiment, nor had he ever been attached, and deserted on the night of his enlistment, and immediately joined the 2d Queen's Own, who he was serving during the late war, where he was engaged in the war. He arrived in England from Bombay on board the Neptune, on the 11th of June, and was on furlough. He gave himself up as a deserter from the 13th to Corporal Smith, of the 13th regiment, at Chatham Barracks, on Friday night last. He expressed regret at his confession he had made, and said he wished to leave the Queen's Own, after the service he had seen in that corps. He was committed to Maidstone jail, the depot of the 13th being now stationed at Portsmouth.

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aimed his motion against the individuals who now exercise the powers of the Commission. We refer our readers to the conversation on this subject in the Parliamentary proceedings; from it they will perceive that not a single voice was raised in the defence of this unconstitutional, detestable, and detested body. Even Sir J. GRAHAM, who was present, has not a word to say in their favour. The investigation into the Andover atrocities, and the general mode of transacting the business of the Commission now going on before a Committee of the House, have greatly helped to this consummation. The indefatigable zeal and searching scrutiny of Messrs. WALKLEY and CHAMBERS, during the whole of that inquiry, have been of the most praiseworthy character. We hope they will ultimately obtain rich reward, by seeing the Law and the Commission entirely abolished. As a step towards that end, the debate on Monday night looks cheering, and the promised enquiry next year, though not creditable to the Government which delays so important a question, is another proof that the time has come when it can no longer be trifled with.

FRIDAY MORNING.

We have only room to direct the attention of our readers to the interesting debate on the ministerial policy in the Commons last night. It will furnish materials for ample comment afterwards.

TO THE CHARTISTS.

FRIENDS,—In compliance with the earnest wishes of many Chartist localities, we beg to announce that the Conference will be held on Monday, the 3rd of August, at Leeds, and not on Wednesday the 29th of July, as originally decided upon. We also beg to state, that in compliance with the unanimous resolution of the members of the Land Fund, the £1350 realised by the sale of Carpenter's farm is placed to the credit of the General Fund. Our reason for not publishing several resolutions received upon this subject is, because they were rendered unnecessary by the unanimity of the vote.

PHILIP M'GRATH,
FERRIS O'CONNOR,
CHRISTOPHER DOYLE,
THOMAS CLARKE,
THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,
Secretary.

APPROACHING BALLOT.

The ballot for allocation upon the next purchase will take place at the New Hall, Manchester, on Monday, July 27th, to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, amongst such members of the first section of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, as may have paid up their shares in full, including all levies, both general and local, on or before July 20th, 1846. It is not necessary that the money should reach the office of the Directors on that date, it will be sufficient if it is paid into the various localities by that time. But it must be distinctly understood, that no sum received after Monday the 20th, will entitle any member to have his name drawn in the next ballot. The Directors are now negotiating for a suitable quantity of Land, of the right quality, for the purposes of the society; which they hope to be able to purchase before the ballot shall take place.

CARPENTER'S FARM.

In reference to the profit which has been realised by the sale of the above Farm, the members have unanimously decided that it shall revert to the general fund belonging to the first section; and the Directors have, accordingly, placed it along with the receipts of the present week, which, it will be seen amount to £375 13 9d.

On behalf of the Directors,
THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,
Secretary.

23, Dean-street, Soho, London.

To Readers & Correspondents.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD WORKING MAN'S INSTITUTE.

—We have been furnished with a copy of the Prospectus of a Joint Stock Company, to establish an Institute for the moral and intellectual advancement of the Working Classes, to be entitled "The Greenwich and Deptford Working Man's Institute." Capital £500, in shares of £1 each. The promised advantages of this "Institute" are, 1. Meetings for Mutual Instruction, by classes and essays, conducted and delivered by members practically acquainted with the subjects. 2. Weekly Lectures on the Arts and Sciences, more especially on Mental and Moral Philosophy, viewed in reference to the present social and political condition of the working classes. 3. Public Discussions untrammelled by sect or party, on all questions of general interest. 4. A Library will be gradually formed by purchase, or the donations of those interested in the progress of the Institute, and will comprise all departments of liberal and useful literature. 5. The possession of a Hall, where the Working Classes can meet to transact the business of their trade and benefit societies, affording opportunities to discuss their grievances, and adopting such methods as are most likely to secure their welfare. 6. Balls, Musical Soirees, Conversations, &c., to promote the advancement of morality by gradually overcoming pernicious customs, which only weaken the body and enslave the mind. Further information may be obtained of the Treasurer, Mr. Trickett, Church-street, Deptford, or of the Secretary, Mr. Harold, 11, Park-street, Greenwich.

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUNDS.

Mr. Editor,—Mr. T. Cooper has just called upon me, to tender his resignation as Secretary to the Veteran Patriots', Exiles', Widows', and Orphans' Fund, in consequence of a notice which I have given him, published in the Star of Sunday last, emanating from the Chartists of Carpenter's Hall. With the quarrel between Mr. Cooper and Mr. O'Connor, or the Chartists in general, I have nothing to do; but as Treasurer to the Exiles' Fund (having been appointed to the office at the first public meeting held in Turnagain-lane), I cannot but express my sorrow—for I feel satisfied that Mr. Cooper has done all that could be done, to ensure the success of the cause for which he acted. The Committee will, therefore, oblige by calling a meeting as soon as possible, in order that another Secretary may be appointed in Mr. Cooper's place, and arrange such other matters connected with the same.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
JOHN SKELTON.

24, Cecil-court, St. Martin's-lane.

P.S.—I extract from the minute book the following memorandum in Mr. Cooper's own hand writing:—

"Having been denounced as a wolf in sheep's clothing by the Chartists assembling at Carpenter's Hall, Manchester, who desire that I should be expelled from the Star of Sunday last, emanating from the Chartists of Carpenter's Hall, I hereby discharge myself, hoping that some true sheep will be found, who will permit himself to be sheared, and succeed as cheerfully as I have done, for the benefit of the sufferers."

THOMAS COOPER.

THE LATE COOPER FESTIVAL.—All persons holding money on tickets on account of the above, will oblige by paying it to-day, as it is now six weeks past, and I will not retain the office of perpetual Treasurer.

82, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square.

SUTTON-ON-ASHEFIELD.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"While Bairost was here he was very warmly attacked for his conduct at Manchester; he denied every thing (1) and said he wrote to the Star to contradict it, and (2) he refused to publish his letter."

THE HARRINGTON DEMONSTRATION.—Committee will hold its next meeting at the Land Office, 83, Dean-street, on Sunday afternoon next, July 19, at three o'clock.

CARLETON.—The members will meet at the Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, Piccadilly, on every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.—A special meeting of the National Chartist Association, and the Committee of the Land Society of the above locality, will take place at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning next, July 19, at the corner of the Strand, near the Strand, near the Strand.

MR. McDONALD will deliver a Public Lecture, subject—"What can the Whigs do, and what ought the People to do," on Sunday evening next, July 19, at half-past seven precisely.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS will assemble at the place of meeting, the White Hart Inn, Drury Lane, 3 doors from Holborn, on Monday evening, July 20th, at 8 o'clock. Members must show their cards.

OPENING OF THE FINISHERY LITERARY AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTE, FREDERICKS-TAGG, GOSWELL-ROAD.—The above Institution will be publicly opened with a grand Soiree on Tuesday evening next, July 21st. Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., one of the members for the borough, will preside, and the following advocates of democratic rights will attend, and address the meeting:—Messrs. S. Dancombe, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., C. Mackay, Esq., W. D. Saul, Esq., Mr. Philip M'Grath, Dr. Epps, W. Thom, (Poet), M. D. Ross, J. Robinson, Esq., and Mr. W. Farren, Jun. Tea on table at six o'clock precisely.

LAMBETH.—The discussion on the question as to "Whether the Directors shall have the power to sell estates, &c.," will be resumed at the South London Hall, on Sunday evening.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.

LITCHFIELD, FRIDAY.—The election of a member to supply the vacancy caused by the representation of this county consequent on the acceptance of the office of Clerk to the Board of Ordnance, took place to-day. No opposition was offered to the election of Col. Anson, who was accordingly declared duly re-elected.

TO THE OPERATIVE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW WORKMEN.—When we look around us and behold the splendid buildings that are rising on every side as habitations for the wealthy—combining every comfort and convenience to the advancement in science can point—when we view our extensive system of railways, which they afford for rapid transit and communication, we are impressed with the stupendous results that are obtainable from the combination of our labour with that of our co-workers in the building trades, when directed by competent skill; and when we contrast with these the squalid hovels and pent-up apartments in which the majority of these wealth-producing abides, the question arises—"Why has all that power of which the capitalists know so well to avail themselves, been directed to the improvement of our own condition?"

To the importance of this consideration we are anxious to direct your attention and offer some suggestions as to what we consider to be the chief disadvantages under which we have laboured, and to the means best calculated to remove these disadvantages, and give a permanent prosperity to our future exertions.

We depend upon the demand for our labour in the public market for the means of living; and when such demand is diminished and deprived of the power to support themselves and families, thus offering an incentive to the cupidity of avaricious employers to attempt a reduction in the rate of wages.

To remedy this evil it has been usual among all trades to establish an union and co-operation, by which means those who continued employed have submitted towards the support of their unemployed brothers, to prevent the necessity of their working for a less sum than the average rate of wages, but which means, whilst it palliated the evil, has always been ineffectual to prevent it or afford a remedy.

Another circumstance in connection with our trade arrangements is, that they have constantly associated with public houses, and have submitted to a deteriorating influence that has a tendency to make us poor, and keep us so; and, in addition, has prevented many well-meaning members of the trade from co-operating with their fellow workmen, and thus the double evil has been created, the trade has been weakened in its power for good, and the individuals have been deprived of the protective influence of a Trade Society.

A few of your fellow workmen who have been engaged in the operations of the present Trade Society have collected and communicated together on these matters, as length determined to take the preliminary steps for the establishment of a Society which should combine in its objects all the advantages of our previous arrangements, and at the same time afford the members of the trade opportunities of associating together apart from the exigencies of the public house, for the transaction of business, the cultivation of their faculties, and the improvement of their condition.

In pursuance of this object, a number of the trade met at the Parthenon, Coffee-house, in St. Martin's-lane, and resolving themselves into a General Committee for such purposes, proceeded to a consideration of the objects to be obtained and the means for their accomplishment, upon which an unanimous and unanimous decision was reached, to the effect, that they should draw up a Constitution and Laws, that should define the nature of the proposed Association.

In the choice of that committee, the previously known business habits of the individuals, was the only consideration—and in thus offering the result of their labours to their fellow-workmen, they are actuated by no motive but a desire for the realisation of that time when the wealth-producing shall also be a wealth possessor, and the value of the artisan shall be a prescript to respectability.

The following objects are those for which the committee have endeavoured to provide, and for the accomplishment of which they invite the co-operation of their fellow-workmen. They hope that the means will be found practicable, and that the results will be contributory to our mental and moral advancement and independence. To provide the means, by the erection of premises or otherwise, by which the members of the Association, and their sons or apprentices in the trade, may meet together for the transaction of business, the study of science and literature, and for mutual improvement.

To ensure support to those members who may be unemployed in the public market, and by profitably employing such members in the production of wealth for the general benefit, converting that which has hitherto been a burden and a drag chain, on previous trade societies, into a means of increasing the wealth and permanent prosperity of all the members.

To ensure a sum of money at the death of a member, or his wife, and to guarantee a provision against the loss of his life or for otherwise.

To establish a depot for the supply of tools to the members at reduced prices, and upon liberal and satisfactory arrangements.

To establish a library, and assist in the information of classes for the study of architectural and other sciences.

To promote as far as the increasing means of the society will permit, the health, comfort, and intelligence of its members, and to co-operate as far as practicable with other sections of the working classes, who are, or may be, engaged in similar objects, and progressing towards the general advancement of our order.

To accomplish these objects a set of regulations have been drawn up with great care. It is intended that the Association shall be constituted on the broad basis of Democracy, so that such alterations as experience in the working of them, or increased intelligence shall dictate, will be easily admissible at any time, and the committee earnestly solicit the attention and assistance of the thinking portion of the workers to this endeavour to give practical effect to the efforts they are making for improvement in the condition of the people.

At a subsequent meeting of the General Committee to receive the report of the sub-committee, the laws which they had prepared were unanimously adopted, and the society was constituted, the first Monday in August as fixed by a general meeting for the admission of members and the election of officers. The sub-committee were appointed a committee of management, pro tem, and were instructed to forward an address and report of proceedings to such of the public journals as were believed to be favourably disposed towards the objects of the Association.

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Committee,
W. J. Young, Sec. pro tem.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:—

THURSDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Col. Bath, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Sunday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

Leicester: The members and committee of the Co-operative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate, every Sunday night, at six o'clock.

Armagh: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, post and shoemaker, Armlay Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

Kensington: At eight o'clock, at the Duke of Sussex.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Leicester, every Monday evening, at No. 17, Archdeacon Lane, at seven o'clock.

Cheltenham, every Monday evening, at the Temperance Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.

Aberdeen: The office-bearers meet every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. David Ross, of Leeds, will lecture at the Whitlington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal Green, on Sunday evening at eight o'clock precisely.

SECRETARY.—Mr. T. Clark will lecture at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge Street, New Road, on Sunday evening next, July 19th. Subject: "The policy to be adopted by the Chartists at the present time."

MR. DAVID ROSS will lecture in Greenwich Park on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock.

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LAMBETH.—The discussion on the question as to "Whether the Directors shall have the power to sell estates, &c.," will be resumed at the South London Hall, on Sunday evening.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

LAND SOCIETY.				
SECTION No. 1.		£	s.	d.
Cash as per Balance-sheet, May 19th	..	8,890	16	7
Received since that period	..	2,765	19	6
Profit on sale of Carpenter's Farm	..	1,350	0	0
Hilar, per C. W. Smith	..	7	12	6
.. J. Vickers	..	10	0	0
.. J. Bowden	..	1	2	6
.. Edmund Brown, per J. W. Meacham	..	3	0	0
.. J. M'Leod	..	10	0	0
.. J. R. Bosworth	..	3	0	0
.. J. Morgan Hill, per W. Meacham	..	1	10	0
.. J. W. Meacham	..	5	0	0
.. J. R. Stephens	..	11	12	2
.. J. Ward	..	5	0	0
.. J. J. Hurry	..	10	0	0
.. J. P. Dawson	..	10	0	0
.. J. T. Stincham, per J. Woodhouse	..	4	12	0
.. J. Stockport, per T. Westbrook	..	2	0	0
.. J. W. Hauser	..	2	0	0
.. J. W. Thorn	..	2	0	0
.. J. H. Haines	..	7	18	0
.. J. J. Alderson	..	5	0	0
.. J. W. Murray	..	1	19	2
.. J. J. Stead	..	16	10	0
.. J. L. Lodge	..	3	18	0
.. J. R. Thompson, per W. Munday	..	31	0	0
.. J. E. Munday	..	5	0	0
.. J. J. Chester, per J. Murray	..	32	3	6
.. J. Under-Lynde, per E. H. Hobson	..	9	17	10
.. J. Aldermister, per G. Holloway	..	6	5	10
.. J. W. Brook	..	12	0	0
.. J. W				

Section, total	..	..	10,997	15	34
SECTION No. 2.					
SHARES.					
Cash, as per Balance-sheet, May 19th	..	155	14	9	
Since that period	..	560	1	7	
Mifflin, per C. W. Smith	..	1	13	0	
Hubert Brow, per J. Bowden	..	0	15	0	
Jeff, per J. Mead	..	0	9	0	
Bowditch, per J. Stephen	..	0	3	1	
Wrentham, per J. Powell	..	0	6	1	
Twich, per A. Bageshaw	..	2	0	0	
Wright, per J. Sweet	..	6	0	0	
Wendlandt, per H. Haines	..	2	2	0	
Wardford, per J. Alderson	..	5	0	0	
Worport, per J. Williams	..	2	0	0	
Wheeler, per J. Murray	..	8	10	0	
Wendlandt, per C. H. Holey	..	14	12	2	
Wheeler, per Z. Astill	..	1	0	0	
Wheeler, per J. Chapman	..	5	0	0	
Wheeler, per Thomas Tapp	..	1	12	0	
Wheeler, per J. Porter	..	0	5	0	
Wheeler, per J. Porter	..	0	10	0	
Wilkins Moore	..	1	6	0	
Wheeler, per J. Taylor	..	1	0	0	
Wheeler, per J. Taylor	..	0	8	6	
B. Z.	..	1	10	0	
S. C.	..	3	18	6	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	5	14	0	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	4	6	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	6	4	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	5	0	0	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	6	4	8	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	2	0	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	1	4	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	14	0	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	12	0	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	1	14	10	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	2	6	2	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	15	0	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	5	0	0	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	4	9	4	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	1	7	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	1	7	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	5	0	0	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	0	2	6	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	1	6	6	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	2	12	2	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	1	6	6	
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Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	1	6	6	
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Wheeler, per J. Cow	..	1	6	6	
Wheeler, per J. Cow	..				

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.			
PER GENERAL SECRETARY.			
		£	s. d.
Greenwich	0 2 0	Leicester (No. 2),	
St. Marys Town	0 3 0	per Goodby	0 1 0
Westminster	4 0 0	Barnsley	0 5 0
T. Salmon	0 6 0	Mr. J. Focock	0 1 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	0 6 0	Mr. Cameron, Edin.	
Sunderland	0 11 2	burgh	0 1 0
FORTHCOMING CONVENTION.			
Cash as per Balance-sheet, May 19th	0 8 0	Tower Hamlets	0 10 0
THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.			
MR. RICHARDS.			
PER GENERAL SECRETARY.			
Elliott, Clap.	0 1 0	Mr. Wright, City	0 1 0
T. Salmon	0 1 0	Scarborough	0 7 0
VICTIM FUND.			
Under-edge	0 0 0		0 2 0
MR. JOHN FROST.			
London, per J. Alderson	...		5 0 0
London, per J. Park	...		10 10 0
London, per W. Hoiser	...		2 0 0
London, per C. McKinneman, per J. Park	...		0 8 0
London, per J. Houghton and Anderson	...		1 0 0
London, per J. Houghton	...		0 3 0
London, per J. Houghton	...		0 8 0
London, per J. Houghton	...		0 1 0
London, per J. Houghton	...		0 11 6
London, per J. Houghton	...		0 11 8
London, per J. Houghton	...		0 4 4
London, per J. Houghton	...		0 1 0
£10 19 0			
Deduct dtd. money order, for Warrington			
0 0 4			
£10 18 8			

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARTER, AND THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY—MEETING AT RICKMANSWORTH.

At a meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held on Monday evening, July 12th, at the Montpelier Tavern, Watlington, Mr. Rhodes was unanimously called to the chair. When the following resolutions were passed:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as Carpenter's Farm was purchased by the general funds of the original source, for the benefit of all the members, that this meeting placing confidence in the board of directors, do hereby authorise them to buy and sell estates, as often as they can do so with advantage to the society.

The business of the Land Society having been concluded, the meeting adjourned to the next time, to be held at the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, at the Montpelier Tavern, Watlington, on Monday evening, July 19th, at seven o'clock.

TOWER HAMLETS.

At a general meeting of the members of the Whitlington and Cat branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the £1350 realised on the sale of "Carpenter's Estate" should, in justice revert to the general fund, to assist in locating the members of the first section.

WESTMINSTER.

The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have resolved, that the £1350 realised by the sale of "Carpenter's Farm" shall be added to the general fund, for the benefit of the whole of the members. A resolution of thanks to F. O'Connor, Esq., and the other Directors, has been unanimously adopted. At the same meeting it was resolved, that a voluntary contribution be made for the purpose of getting a Blue Silk Banner, for the Grand Demonstration to "O'Connorville (late Harringtons) Farm."

SOMERS' TOWN.

Mr. David Ross on Sunday evening last, addressed a respectable audience at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge Street, New Road, on the absorbing subject of the Land and its capabilities. He commenced by briefly glancing at the condition of England from the time of Julius Caesar, to the present time; he then in language portrayed the character of the great and noble Alfred, and also the atrocities, enormities, and robberies of the Norman barons and their successors. After expatiating on the intrinsic value of the soil, he ably and fully detailed the mode of culture adopted by Mr. Linton of Selby, in Yorkshire. Mr. Ross in conclusion, spoke of the bright prospects of the future, and that they were, in fact, before them. The lecture of resuming his seat was much applauded. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Hornby, Patten, Arnott, and Wheeler, and after the usual votes of thanks had been awarded, the assembly retired highly pleased with what they had heard.

SHOREDITCH.

Mr. Stallwood delivered a lecture on the subject of the Land and the Law of Inheritance, on Wednesday evening, July 12th, at the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, in Clapton's Assembly Room, Church Street. After which a long and interesting discussion ensued between the lecturer and Mr. Gay, on the practicality of the "Chartist Co-operative Land Society." At the close, Mr. Gay professed a desire to test the meeting by a division on the question, when Mr. Stallwood moved—

That this meeting have every confidence in the working of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

Which was seconded—whereupon a person in the body of the meeting, moved an adjournment, which was adopted. The meeting, therefore, stands adjourned, until after the Rickmansworth discussion shall have taken place.

That in the opinion of this meeting the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, is based upon sound principles, and is eminently calculated to promote the comfort and independence of the Working Classes.

Mr. E. STALLWOOD seconded the motion, which was put, and no one asking any questions, or attempting any opposition, was carried unanimously, amid much applause.

Mr. PHILIP M'GRATH said they had doubtless heard of the "People's Charter"—(hear, hear)—and no doubt from the characters given of its advocates by the oppressors of the wealth-producing classes, thought that it was a black book, filled with Egyptian hieroglyphics, or a book of wisdom, and so long as the working man is unenfranchised, so long will those debasing things continue. (Hear, hear.) But give the working man the Suffrage, and depend on it he will elect such honest intelligent men to represent him, who will make such laws as shall conduce to the good of all. (Great cheering.) Mr. M'Grath next entered on a lucid, able, and eloquent exposition of the principles of the "People's Charter," which elicited hearty and enthusiastic cheering, and concluded (amidst vociferous cheering) by moving the following resolution:—

That this meeting considers the system of Government now prevailing in this country, which denies the rights of citizenship to seven millions of men, to be tyrannical and unjust; and as the People's Charter is an embodiment of the principles of equal representation and details to give effect to this meeting hereby expresses its decided approval of that document, and resolves to use every means compatible with Law to make it a statute of this realm.

Which was seconded and carried by acclamation.

(Several voices here exclaimed, "Where can we obtain the Northern Star.")

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next, at seven o'clock, precisely. Mr. M'Grath announced that Mr. Fergus O'Connor would be present at the next meeting.

The vans, light carts, &c., then left the Common, forming a procession followed by a concourse of people, and thus proceeded through the town of Rickmansworth, making the Welkin ring again with those songs of "The Old Song," and "We'll rally round him again."

CITY LOCALITY.

July 12.—The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held their usual meeting, at the City Hall, when the proposition of the Directors was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved—

That the money accruing from the sale of "Carpenter's estate" should be applied to the purchase of more land, and the location of more members of the first section.

ELIZABETH NOBBS, sub-Secretary.

P.S.—I beg pardon for the mistake last week; it was the original motion that was carried.

I beg to announce the receipt of £s. 6d. from two Chartists of the City of London, per Mr. Overton, in aid of Miss Willmott.

CITY LOCALITY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The following resolution has been adopted, with the addition that it be sent to the Northern Star for publication, moved by Thomas Mills, seconded by J. Slater:—

That the question of "the fall of the Charter," so called, be brought to a close this morning at the City Chartist Hall, Turnagain-lane; for, in the opinion of this meeting, the question is calculated to create great dissension, and it is believed that the Charter is a love, and we strongly suspect that it has been introduced to mar the rising progress of the Land and Charter movement; and further, that we have entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of Mr. Fergus O'Connor and the Northern Star.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.

A meeting of this district of the members of the Chartist Land Society, was held on Monday evening, July 12th, at the Montpelier Tavern, Watlington, Mr. Rhodes was unanimously called to the chair. When the following resolutions were passed:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as Carpenter's Farm was purchased by the general funds of the original source, for the benefit of all the members, that this meeting placing confidence in the board of directors, do hereby authorise them to buy and sell estates, as often as they can do so with advantage to the society.

The business of the Land Society having been concluded, the meeting adjourned to the next time, to be held at the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, at the Montpelier Tavern, Watlington, on Monday evening, July 19th, at seven o'clock.

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARTER, AND THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY—MEETING AT RICKMANSWORTH.

At a meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held on Monday evening, July 12th, at the Montpelier Tavern, Watlington, Mr. Rhodes was unanimously called to the chair. When the following resolutions were passed:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as Carpenter's Farm was purchased by the general funds of the original source, for the benefit of all the members, that this meeting placing confidence in the board of directors, do hereby authorise them to buy and sell estates, as often as they can do so with advantage to the society.

TOWER HAMLETS.

At a general meeting of the members of the Whitlington and Cat branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the £1350 realised on the sale of "Carpenter's Estate" should, in justice revert to the general fund, to assist in locating the members of the first section.

WESTMINSTER.

The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have resolved, that the £1350 realised by the sale of "Carpenter's Farm" shall be added to the general fund, for the benefit of the whole of the members. A resolution of thanks to F. O'Connor, Esq., and the other Directors, has been unanimously adopted. At the same meeting it was resolved, that a voluntary contribution be made for the purpose of getting a Blue Silk Banner, for the Grand Demonstration to "O'Connorville (late Harringtons) Farm."

SOMERS' TOWN.

Mr. David Ross on Sunday evening last, addressed a respectable audience at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge Street, New Road, on the absorbing subject of the Land and its capabilities. He commenced by briefly glancing at the condition of England from the time of Julius Caesar, to the present time; he then in language portrayed the character of the great and noble Alfred, and also the atrocities, enormities, and robberies of the Norman barons and their successors. After expatiating on the intrinsic value of the soil, he ably and fully detailed the mode of culture adopted by Mr. Linton of Selby, in Yorkshire. Mr. Ross in conclusion, spoke of the bright prospects of the future, and that they were, in fact, before them. The lecture of resuming his seat was much applauded. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Hornby, Patten, Arnott, and Wheeler, and after the usual votes of thanks had been awarded, the assembly retired highly pleased with what they had heard.

SHOREDITCH.

Mr. Stallwood delivered a lecture on the subject of the Land and the Law of Inheritance, on Wednesday evening, July 12th, at the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, in Clapton's Assembly Room, Church Street. After which a long and interesting discussion ensued between the lecturer and Mr. Gay, on the practicality of the "Chartist Co-operative Land Society." At the close, Mr. Gay professed a desire to test the meeting by a division on the question, when Mr. Stallwood moved—

That this meeting have every confidence in the working of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

Which was seconded—whereupon a person in the body of the meeting, moved an adjournment, which was adopted. The meeting, therefore, stands adjourned, until after the Rickmansworth discussion shall have taken place.

A BRITISH SOLDIER FLOGGED TO DEATH.

HOUNSLOW, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

During the last two days an extraordinary feeling of excitement has been created in this town and the neighbourhood, in consequence of a report circulating that one of the privates of the 7th Royal Hussars, named Hounslow Barracks, had died in consequence of the severity of a flogging he received shortly before by order of a court-martial.

From the great secrecy which is always maintained on the part of the military authorities respecting occurrences within the barracks, the actual particulars of the affair have not been generally known. It follows, however, that a soldier named Hounslow Barracks, had died in consequence of the severity of a flogging he received shortly before by order of a court-martial.

From the inquiries instituted, it appears that the first knowledge of any of the privates of the 7th Royal Hussars having been subject to corporal punishment, since the arrival of the regiment at Hounslow from Ipswich, about two months since, was on Monday evening, when it began to be whispered about that several soldiers had been flogged, and that one of them had died in consequence of the severity of the punishment.

On Tuesday morning the report was revived with greater confidence, with the addition that the body of the deceased soldier

